

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that invert sugar and sucrose had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article. Adulteration was alleged in substance for the further reason that the article was mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the cans containing the article were labeled "Blakley's B Honey blended," which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8525. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. * * * v. Hunt County Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 11119. I. S. Nos. 2537-r, 11966-r.)

On November 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hunt County Oil Co., Wolfe City, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 5, 1918, and December 3, 1918, from the State of Texas into the States of Wyoming and Kansas, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Ordinary Cracked Cotton Seed Cake Manufactured by Hunt County Oil Company," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 39.9 per cent of protein and 5.16 per cent of ether-extract in the shipment of November 5, and that it contained 40.93 per cent of protein in the shipment of December 3.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that statements, to wit, "Protein not less than 43.00 per cent," in both shipments, and "Fat not less than 6.00 per cent," in the shipment of November 5, borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and its ingredients and substances, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein and, in the case of the shipment of November 5, not less than 6 per cent of fat, whereas the article contained less than 43 per cent of protein and less than 6 per cent of fat.

On February 2, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8526. Misbranding of Crescent Molasses Feed. U. S. * * * v. George B. Matthews, George B. Matthews, Jr., and Martin L. Matthews, trading as Geo. B. Matthews & Sons. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 11138. I. S. No. 16164-r.)

On December 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George B. Matthews, George B. Matthews, Jr., and Martin L. Matthews, trading as Geo. B. Matthews & Sons, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said defendants, on or about February 3, 1919, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Georgia, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Crescent Molasses Feed," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 8.73 per cent of protein and 3.19 per cent of fat.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that statements appearing on the label, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 11 per cent, Fat 3.50 per cent,"

represented that the article contained 11 per cent of protein and 3.50 per cent of fat, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 11 per cent of protein and less than 3.50 per cent of fat.

On December 9, 1919, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8527. Misbranding of Stearns' Santaloids and Methyloids. U. S. * * * v. 15 Boxes of Stearns' Santaloids, 26 Boxes of Stearns' Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11158. I. S. Nos. 7155-r, 7156-r. S. No. C-1440.)

On September 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of certain quantities of certain articles, labeled in part "Santaloids" and "Methyloids," at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about October 16, 1918, and May 3, 1918, by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Santaloids consisted of capsules containing sandalwood oil, and that the Methyloids consisted of capsules containing a mixture of methylene blue, copaiba balsam, santal and cassia oils, turpentine, a fixed oil, and combined sulphur.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing in the circulars accompanying, on the cartons enclosing, and on the labels on the bottles containing the articles, regarding their therapeutic or curative effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the articles to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhea and inflammation of mucous membranes, especially of the urinary tract, gleet, gonorrhea, its complications, and all cases where a urinary antiseptic is indicated, whereas, in truth and in fact, the articles were not effective.

On July 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8528. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. * * * v. 13½ Dozen Cartons of Drugs. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11303. I. S. Nos. 8607-r, 8609-r, 8610-r. S. No. C-1484.)

On September 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on September 27, 1919, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 3½ dozen cartons, \$1 size, and 10 dozen cartons, 50-cent size, of drugs, labeled in part "Bliss Native Herbs," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., on or about September 3, 1919, and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton, 50-cent size) " * * * Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Auto-Intoxication, Sick and Nervous Headache, Kidney and Liver Derangements, Loss of Appetite, Blood Impurities, etc. * * *;" (inner carton, \$1 size) " * * * Chills * * *;" (circular) "To restrain the growth of harmful bacteria in the intestines and eliminate them, * * * successfully adjusts bowel troubles, Intestinal Indigestion * * * Rheumatism. * * * valuable for Sciatica, Lumbago, acute and chronic rheumatic pains, enlargement of joints. Corrects the blood, dissolving acids that accumulate in the system. * * * Kidneys